

ABSTRAK

Implementasi *Paris Agreement to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015* Di Indonesia Dan Selandia Baru

Oleh:
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Negara-negara kepulauan dan negara-negara kawasan pasifik yaitu salah satunya Indonesia dan Selandia Baru paling rentan terhadap perubahan iklim. Tantangan bagi Indonesia di masa depan adalah bagaimana menangani kebakaran hutan dan kebutuhan energi terutama energi listrik untuk menekan emisi Gas Rumah Kaca (GRK) searah dengan *Nationally Determined Contribution* (NDC), begitupun tantangan yang dihadapi Selandia Baru salah satunya cuaca ekstrem yang akan terjadi di wilayah pasifik, banjir dan kekeringan.

Penelitian ini berdasarkan metode yuridis normatif, dan bertujuan memetakan bagaimana implementasi *Paris Agreement 2015* berdasarkan prinsip pada CBDR-RC (*Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities*). Bentuk dari respon global akibat perubahan iklim di inisiasi bertepatan dengan Konvensi Rio De Janeiro pada tahun 1994 yang diberi nama *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) dan melahirkan *Kyoto Protocol 1997* dan *Paris Agreement 2015*. Implementasi *Paris Agreement 2015* mengarahkan negara-negara yang menjadi para pihak dalam upaya mitigasi dan adaptasi serta pendanaan perubahan iklim melalui prinsip *applicable to all* yang artinya berlaku bagi seluruh para pihak yang menyepakati *Paris Agreement 2015*.

Kegagalan *Kyoto Protocol 1997* yang bersifat *Top Down* dan idealis menggambarkan bahwa *Paris Agreement 2015* memerlukan kebijakan dan program-program yang efektif untuk mendukung pelaksanaannya agar tujuan rendah emisi pada tahun 2030 terwujud. Berdasarkan *article 11 paragraph 4 Paris Agreement 2015* para pihak dapat mengimplementasikannya melalui kerjasama bilateral maupun multilateral sebagai salah satu upaya mengurangi emisi CO² dan Gas Rumah Kaca (GRK). Beberapa bentuk kerjasama Indonesia dan Selandia Baru melalui organisasi-organisasi kawasan seperti *Asia pacific economic cooperation* (APEC), dan juga kerjasama bilateral seperti *Plan of the Action The Indonesian-New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership for The Period 2020-2024*. Selain itu strategi implementasi Indonesia salah satunya melalui hutan sebagai sektor utama dengan Pajak Karbon (Perpres No 98 Tahun 2021) *Paris Agreement 2015* meskipun belum terlaksana. Potensi pajak karbon di Indonesia memberikan dampak perekonomian di Indonesia, dengan luas hutan tropis sebesar Rp1.780 triliun, hutan mangrove Rp2.333 triliun, dan lahan gambut Rp3.888 triliun. Sedangkan Selandia Baru melalui pengelolaan sumber energi *gheothermal* dikelola dengan baik sehingga 82% penggunaan listrik merupakan energi terbarukan.

Kata Kunci: *Climate Change, Paris Agreement 2015, Implementasi*

ABSTRACT

Implementation of the Paris Agreement to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015 In Indonesia and New Zealand

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Archipelago states such as Indonesia and states in the Pacific region such as New Zealand are most vulnerable to climate change. The challenge for Indonesia in the future is how to deal with forest fires and energy needs, especially electrical energy to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), as well as challenges facing New Zealand, one of which is extreme weather that will occur in the region. Pacific, floods and droughts.

This research is based on normative juridical methods, and aims to map out how to implement the 2015 Paris Agreement based on the principles of the CBDR-RC (Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities). The form of the global response due to climate change was initiated to coincide with the Rio De Janeiro Convention in 1994 which was named the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and gave birth to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol and the 2015 Paris Agreement. become parties in mitigation and adaptation efforts as well as climate change funding through the applicable to all principle, which means that it applies to all parties who agreed to the 2015 Paris Agreement.

The failure of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which is top-down and idealistic, illustrates that the 2015 Paris Agreement requires effective policies and programs to support its implementation so that the 2030 low emission goal is realized. Based on article 11 paragraph 4 of the 2015 Paris Agreement, the parties can implement it through bilateral and multilateral cooperation as an effort to reduce CO² and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Several forms of cooperation between Indonesia and New Zealand through regional organizations such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), as well as bilateral cooperation such as the Plan of the Action The Indonesian-New Zealand Comprehensive Partnership for The Period 2020-2024. In addition, Indonesia's implementation strategy is one of them through forests as the main actor with the Carbon Tax (Perpres No. 98 of 2021) Paris Agreement 2015 although it has not been implemented. The potential for a carbon tax in Indonesia has an economic impact on Indonesia, with an area of Rp. 1,780 trillion of tropical forest, Rp. 2,333 trillion of mangrove forest and Rp. 3,888 trillion of peat land. Meanwhile, New Zealand through the management of geothermal energy sources is well managed so that 82% of electricity use is renewable energy.

Keywords: Climate Change, Paris Agreement 2015, Implementation